

it has been apparently fast receding from the sun since the 12th instant, no doubt it will soon disappear altogether.

“ From observing the distances of the four fixed stars, viz. *Sirius*, *Aldebaran*, *Achernar*, and *Fomalhaut*, from the nucleus, found its right ascension and declination to be as follows, at about 7^h 30^m mean-time, each evening :—

Day.	Right Ascension.	South Declination.
1845. Jan. 8	h m 22 10	° ′ 44 00
10	22 32	44 05
12	23 05	44 15
15	23 30	44 30

“ JAMES DONALD,
“ W. WILSON.”

V. Observations of Distances of the Great Comet of 1843, from known Stars, made at Port Essington, by Sir Everard Home, and Mr. Brown, Master of her Majesty's Ship Alligator. Communicated by Captain Beaufort, R.N.

VI. Description of a Method of using Scales constructed for the Prediction of Occultations. By J. J. Waterston, Esq. Communicated by Captain Beaufort, R.N.

VII. Observations of the Second Comet of Mauvais, accompanied by a Chart of its Progress among the Stars. By J. J. Waterston, Esq. Communicated by Captain Beaufort, R.N.

VIII. Observations and Elements of D'arrest's Comet. By C. Rumker, Esq. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

The following table contains the right ascensions and declinations of the comet resulting from the observations :—

Day.	Mean Time at Hamburg.	Apparent Right Ascension of Comet.	Apparent North De- clination of Comet.	No. of Obser.
1845. Jan. 3	h m s 7 45 3	° ′ ″ 292 34 1'5	° ′ ″ 38 35 17'2	15
10	7 45 54	290 5 18'5	41 30 37'7	14
11	8 16 5	289 38 38'3	41 57 51'1	2
„	16 11 23	289 30 31'5	42 6 45'5	12
12	7 32 5	289 12 53'8	42 24 14'9	10

From an observation made at Berlin, on December 28, and observations at Hamburg, on January 3 and 10, Mr. Rumker has computed the following elements :—

Perihelion Passage, Jan. 8, 2388752, Greenwich Mean Time.

Longitude of perihelion	91° 21' 29"
Longitude of ascending node.....	337 7 37
Inclination	47 4 21
Logarithm of perihelion distance	9.95756
Motion direct.	

IX. Correction of the Longitude of the Observatory of Hamburg, by Observations of Moon-Culminating Stars. By C. Rumker, Esq. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

The author compares the observations of the moon and moon-culminating stars, made at Hamburg, with those made at Greenwich and Edinburgh in 1839, and at Berlin in 1840. He assumes the longitude of Edinburgh to be $+12^m 43^s.6$; that of Berlin to be $-53^m 35^s.5$; and that of Hamburg to be $-39^m 54^s.0$ west of Greenwich; and he obtains for the correction of this assumed longitude of Hamburg, $-0^s.054$, whence the corrected longitude of Hamburg results $-39^m 54^s.054$.

X. Observations of D'arrest's Comet. By R. Snow, Esq.

The equatoreal observations made by Mr. Snow are approximate.

On February 5, the right ascension of the comet was observed with the transit instrument, by marking the time of its entrance into and departure from the field, and of its estimated passage across the centre. The corrected sidereal time of its passage across the meridian, below the pole, was $5^h 6^m 40^s$.

On February 6, it was again observed with the transit instrument, and the resulting right ascension was $16^h 50^m 12^s$.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, it was proposed by Mr. Sheepshanks, seconded by Professor Powell, and unanimously resolved,

“ That the Society gives its hearty thanks to Captain Smyth for his valuable present of the original entries of the observations on which the *Bedford Catalogue* is founded.”

It was also proposed by Mr. Sheepshanks, seconded by Mr. Galloway, and resolved unanimously,

“ That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Turnor for his valuable present of two volumes of Ancient MS. Astronomical Tables.”